

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 18, 1846.

### Christian Falsehood!

The following paragraph we copy entire from the Indiana Journal.

LOCOFRO INEVITABLE.—Who does not recollect how the leaders of the Locofro party denounced the Whigs for imposing a duty on salt. It was horrible! Governor Whitcomb especially, was perfectly furious whenever he alluded to it. What! the rascally Whigs had laid a tax on one of the essentials of life when it ought to be free! The farmers of the West were compelled to use American home manufactured salt, instead of Turk's Island, because of this most iniquitous tax! That was not all. It was attempted to make the people believe that American salt would not preserve their pork and beef from spoiling. Had they been honest in these denunciations, the very moment they had power they would have repealed this odious tax. Look at the British bill which the Locofros just passed the House of Representatives by the Locofros. It levies a tax of TWENTY PER CENT. ON SALT! Where now are the sympathies of Locofroism for the poor men of our country! According to the doctrine advanced by Gov. Whitcomb in his "Facts for the People," every man who purchases a pound of salt pays twenty per cent. higher for it, than he would do were it, to come in free of duty. If this be true, are the people willing to longer continue men in power who will thus increase the price of one of the prime articles of necessity!

The writer of the foregoing pretends to be a Christian. He cannot pretend ignorance on a subject like this, and has therefore no excuse for such barefaced impudence, not to say LYING; for lying it is, and barefaced at that. It is in perfect keeping with the federal whig doctrine—that the people know nothing—and hence is attempted to be palmed on them as truth—not on those who know better—but as a cue for the demagogues to practice on those who have not the means of information. We do not intend to be thrown on the defensive by any such LIES, emanate from what quarter they may; and we merely notice it, to express our astonishment that a man who can get on his knees and ask forgiveness of the Almighty, can so easily make such statements. It is false in EVERY particular. "It levies a tax of Twenty per cent. on Salt," says this christian writer. Why did he not tell them, that while the bill levied "a tax of twenty per cent. on Salt, the old whig tariff "levied a tax" of NEAR ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY PER CENT., and therefore the Democrats have reduced that TAX some one hundred and twenty per cent!

The barefacedness of the balance of the falsehoods need not be pointed out. The writer will still remain in church, and it suffers. Can't he write "an acknowledgment of the corn," and still be holy!

### An Old Bribery Case.

The Madison Courier alludes to a certain "fair business transaction" between the Bank at the "Deep Diggings," and two distinguished members of the Legislature, during the Internal Improvement Era, and while Marshall was in the House. We meant to have investigated this affair while giving the History of the System in 1843; but the chapters were suspended after the August election of that year, and we have never had a favorable opportunity to renew them. The Courier says:

"It is claimed that he (Marshall) was opposed to internal improvements. We deny this, and call upon the older citizens of Madison to bear us out in the assertion, that he was a warm advocate of the system—sometimes even to tears. If we recollect aright, Mr. Marshall was in the Legislature when the "Survey Bill" passed, and was one of its supporters. The next year the Internal Improvement bill passed. Mr. Marshall, however, was not there to vote, having been defeated at the previous August election. The following year he was again elected to his seat; and at that session of the Legislature, and subsequently it has been charged that two influential members were treacherous to their constituents in voting in favor of what were then familiarly termed "Deep Diggings," and we have never heard any other reason assigned, except that each got an appropriation out of our Bank for TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS: the present Whig candidate for Governor being kind enough to endorse their votes. By referring to Mr. Palmer's Bank report, it appears one has been long under protest and neither paid. SURELY THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DEN-MARK."

This unequivocal imputation was published by the Courier on the 13th of June. But up to this time, neither Mr. Marshall nor his press, here or at Madison, has ventured to call it in question. It is the best way, perhaps, for them all to get along with it. Sometimes, least said is soonest mended.

The poor Coon papers are in a terrible state at the exposure of their frauds relative to Gov. Whitcomb's arrangements with the volunteers. The circular signed by their peculiar Whig friends, as well as by Democrats, is particularly glaring on their faces. The old Junco are cursing all over town, and swear they would make the fortune of any whig editor who could "stand his hand with Chapman's." Why don't they get Barnett again! asks one. Damn it, he ruined us once, and is repaid, and its no use. Our advice, gratis. The State is democratic, and intends so to remain, until that party starts worse than the whigs, (a long day) and therefore we advise them to get a few honest federal whig editors, just for the purpose of watching the democrats! Honest men will bear watching, and that is the reason the coons can't.

—A month or two ago the London Times, which assumes to speak oracularly upon all subjects, had "no hesitation in saying, that to bring an efficient army of even 30,000 men into the field, prepared to march beyond their own frontiers, is the most arduous task which has ever devolved upon the Federal Government of the United States, and with its present powers and resources, we believe it to be absolutely impracticable." By another article which we copy from a late number of the Times, it will be seen that it has had cause to change its opinion very materially. The Mexican war, fortunately perhaps for all the world, will teach European nations that, if necessary, the United States can raise volunteers enough to slog them all in a lump.

—There was but a single instance in the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, in which the vessels of the former succeeded in reducing a fort. That fort was at Washington city. It was a very small and inefficient work, incorrectly planned by an incompetent French engineer, and the garrison, to their shame be it spoken, retired without making any defence. Ships of war contending with fortifications on shore, labor under immense and (with any thing like equal forces of men and metal) insuperable disadvantages.

THE MILITIA FORCE of the United States, imperfect as the enrollment undoubtedly is, might by its numbers at least, have excited the envy of Xerxes or Bonaparte. The Army Register for 1843 contains the following announcement that the multitudinous host is commanded by 627 generals, 2070 general staff officers, 13,913 field officers, 44,938 company officers, being in all 62,935 officers; nor are these numbers at all excessive, when we learn that the forces under their command consist of 1,285,645 men!

WHIGGERY.—According to the whig account, (see Indiana Journal and New Albany Bulletin,) the twenty-seven hundred volunteers from this State have upwards of five hundred officers!!!! Can a whig editor ever learn to LIE within bounds!

"Upwards of five hundred officers" in three regiments of ten companies each, would be upwards of sixteen officers to each company. Can the foolish liars find this number, or their rank!

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

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### The Public Lands.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL passed the Senate on the 9th inst., by a vote of 26 to 18. It provides that lands which on the 1st of March next, shall have been 10 years in market without finding a purchaser, shall be subject to sale at \$1 an acre, until 1st of March 1850; then at 75 cts; or, if not previously sold, until 1st of March 1855; then at 50 cts; or, if not previously sold, until 1st of March 1860; then at 25 cts; or, if not previously sold, until 1st of March 1865; provided that no person shall be at liberty to purchase more than one section (640 acres) at the two lowest rates mentioned, viz: 50 and 25 cents. Pre-emption rights are secured for six months after each reduction. Exemption from taxes for five years is repealed. The clause which provided that lands subject to graduation as above, and remaining unsold on the 1st of March 1850, should then be ceded to the States within which they lie, was stricken out by a vote of 27 to 20.

The bill has since been before the House. Sundry amendments were offered and rejected; one of which was to give to heads of families, under certain conditions, 160 acres of land. On the 10th, pending a motion to lay the bill on the table, equivalent to a defeat, the House adjourned.

The Philadelphia Ledger has some pertinent remarks on this subject. If members of Congress will not attend to the obviously just considerations here brought to view, perhaps the people will.

As a measure of protection to cultivators, and of restraint upon speculators, as a measure for raising independent farmers, their country's pride, and preventing the growth of landed nobles from members of Congress and bank directors, we regard this bill as useless, as mere mockery. Lands remain unsold during ten years, because they are not worth \$1.25 for the acre; and under this bill they will remain unsold during thirty years, because they are worth nothing. And these lands, not worth \$1.25, are reserved for the poor as actual settlers, at various prices, from \$1 to 25 cents, while any speculator may buy any number of millions of acres for \$1.25, which the poor would gladly buy for the same price, for actual settlement, in quarter or half sections. This bill places the subject of land out of the hands of Congress, and leaves it to the speculators, to move as an amendment, that the lands not graduated be sold only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding a section, or 640 acres to each purchaser; that, after lands shall have remained unsold during five years, the price shall be reduced by 25 cents, and the quantity sold to each actual settler, augmented to two sections; and that the price be reduced by 25 cents, and the number of sections sold to each actual settler, doubled, for each succeeding five years, till the end of twenty-five years, when those remaining unsold shall vest in the State. Under this law, no one but actual settlers could buy any lands, or more than 640 acres for \$1.25 to the acre, or more than 1280 acres for \$1, or more than 2560 acres for 75 cents, or more than 5120 acres for 50 cents, or more than 10,240 acres for 25 cents. According to this law, the rich merchants and bankers of the cities could not double or quadruple their fortunes from the pockets of the poor, merely by drawing a check on a bank; and politicians in the new States, worth nothing, could not make fortunes from the same sources, by collusion with capitalists to purchase the best lands, the best lands, the second furnishing the cash, and the two dividing the spoil. But according to this law, a man worth \$800 could buy 640 acres of the best land for \$1.25 to the acre; and if none such could be obtained in the place where he wished to settle, he could obtain for his money 1280 acres of the same quality, or 2560 acres of the third, or 5120 acres of the fourth, or 10,240 acres of the fifth, the increase in quantity being an equivalent for the inferiority in quality.

The existing system has created landed nobles in all the western States. But it has created something much worse, overgrown capitalists in the cities. And in the same proportion has it prevented the creation of an independent agricultural population, and augmented the number of paupers in the Old States. Many poor laborers and mechanics of the cities would have gone to the West and become independent farmers, could they have bought good land in a place containing some inhabitants, for \$1.25. But they have remained in poverty in the cities, because their alternative was good land for \$1.25 in absolute wilderness, or equally good land in or near a settlement for \$5, to be paid to some city nabob who had purchased it of the government for \$1.25. They were inadequate to the hardships of the first alternative, and had not money enough for the second. But they would have been money enough to buy a good farm in a settlement, had not the government authorized every overgrown mercantile capitalist to double or quadruple his property from the pockets of those who cut down the trees and hold the plough. The system is a scandalous robbery of the poor by the rich, and Congress, by tolerating it, encourage the most shameful oppression.

By far the most important of any consideration applicable to the public lands, is the restriction of their sale, (at a low and graduated rate,) to actual settlers. No measure which does not comprehend these indispensable features should receive the support of western men. We are cursed with non-landed land owners enough already, and by far too many. The evil will increase beyond all calculation, unless soon checked by the restriction stated.

A NEW CONFEDERACY.—The N. Y. Sun says there is no doubt whatever, (and a few weeks will convince the most skeptical,) that all the States of Mexico north of 25 deg. will form themselves into an independent and friendly republic under the protection of our flag. That section of the Mexican Confederacy has been trampled upon and tyrannized over by Mexico until any change must be esteemed for the better. To enter into the enjoyment of our stable life and property respecting laws, would at the instant triple the value of all the real estate in the territory, and give a hitherto unexampled prosperity to all classes of the citizens. It will be a new and altogether republican way of making war, to invade a land with wealth, security and permanent happiness, instead of blood and confusion and ruin. Yet such is to be the history of our crossing the Rio Grande, as we are credibly informed. They have signified to our government their willingness to declare for a provisional administration of their affairs as a territory of the Union; reserving, however, the right to decline permanent annexation if such should at a specified time be the decision of the inhabitants. Similar statements have been made in letters from Washington. They declined all sort of connection, co-operation, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The government of this country declines all such intrigues or bargains. They have made war openly in the face of the world. They mean to prosecute it with all their vigor. They mean to force Mexico to do us justice at the point of the sword. This, then, is their design—this is their plan; and it is worthy of a bold, high-minded, and energetic people.

SANTA ANNA.—In regard to certain pretended disclosures relative to the schemes of Santa Anna and our Government, the "Union" says—  
"We deem it our duty to state, in the most positive terms, that our government has no sort of connection with any scheme of Santa Anna for the restoration of Mexico, or for any sort of purpose. Some three months ago some adventurer was in Washington, who wished to obtain their countenance and aid in some scheme or other connected with Santa Anna. They declined all sort of connection, co-operation, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The government of this country declines all such intrigues or bargains. They have made war openly in the face of the world. They mean to prosecute it with all their vigor. They mean to force Mexico to do us justice at the point of the sword. This, then, is their design—this is their plan; and it is worthy of a bold, high-minded, and energetic people."

—A wag in Georgia supposes that every man in South Carolina sneezes when Mr. Calhoun takes snuff.

### Rights of Women.

MORRIS' INTERNAL PRESS calls on the Convention now in session for the revision of the Constitution of New York, to amend the laws affecting the rights of women. Should the people of this State call a similar Convention, this, as well as various other matters of deep interest will no doubt come under its consideration. We copy the following article on the subject from the Press.

THE CONVENTION—RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Will not the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, take into consideration the claims of one half of the community—that half which is allowed no voice in its proceedings, as it had none in the selection of the members who compose it? It appears to us an eminently suitable occasion for reviewing that portion of the system of modern law, which has come down from the dark ages with small change—that which subjects the weaker sex almost wholly to the control of the stronger, enabling men to play the tyrant whenever they will, with almost absolute impunity. There is in this Convention, a married man has almost the absolute control of the joint property both in life and death, whether that property were originally his own or that of his wife. All is liable for his debts, unless some specific provision in his behalf was made by the giver in the conveyance. But why should not the law go beyond this, and secure to the wife the use of her own property during her husband's life as well as after it! There seems no good reason why woman should be excluded from the use and control of at least what was hers before marriage, or what has become hers through other means than by the skill and labor of the husband. There is in this marked and glaring distinction against the weaker and unprotected party. The husband's property is always under all circumstances; the wife's never hers, unless by specific provision. The rule takes the property from her; the exception only secures it to her. This is so manifestly wrong, that the continuance of the practice, which has its origin in times of ignorance and oppression, excites our astonishment.

The law treats women wholly as an inferior and degraded race. That they have practically, social equality and consideration is, because men are better and more just as individuals than as law-makers. Perhaps the wide difference between the legal and the social position of woman is due more to the fact, that as regards the latter, they take their own part and secure that which belongs to them. In the former they are wholly at the mercy of the stronger, and the partition is like that in the fable of the lion and the weaker beast which hunted in common with him—all for the first, and what was left for the others. For ourselves, we believe that this cruel and oppressive inequality must be done away. If the female part of the world could wake up to a due sense of the wrongs she endures in consequence, and be induced to make a suitable appeal to the magnanimity, good sense, justice and gallantry of the other sex, that reform would be immediate. Engaged as we are, in a serious attempt to elevate and improve the position of woman, we are determined that our own efforts shall never be wanting in so important a matter.

BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.—The first Congress that assembled in the Republic of Texas, after the adoption of the Constitution, adopted the following "act to define the boundaries of Texas." Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the civil and judicial jurisdiction of this Republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain to the beginning.

Approved Dec. 10th, 1835. SAMUEL HOUSTON, President. A correspondent of the "Union" says—  
The Rio del Norte was made the western boundary of Louisiana at its cession to the United States, and a stone monument, with a silver plate under it, commemorative of the event, is now to be seen, designating the northern and western boundary of Texas, establishing beyond cavil or dispute, what all our croakers and debaters seem ignorant of, or slow to believe.

PRIVATEERS.—In the House of Representatives, recently, Mr. King, of Georgia made the following interesting statement in regard to the Privateer Pension Fund: "The Prizes brought into the United States during the last war were 313 public vessels and 2,033 private vessels. The number of guns taken by private armed vessels was 6,235; taken by public vessels, 1,045. These private armed vessels had brought property into the country of between two and three millions of dollars—and two per cent. of this was awarded them for their pension services."

WING PRINCIPLES.—The Boston Whig in a notice of the leading periodical of its party, admits that the Whigs have no common principles. It says—  
"The Whig Review is very good in its politics, excepting that it always performs the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted. Being warranted to hold no doctrines that do not belong to the United Whig party of the Union, it must obviously be confined within limits indefinitely small. Indeed, at the present moment we cannot recall a single general principle upon which the whole of the Whig party can be said to unite."

The editor of the Indiana Journal, (says the L'Orange Democrat) is perfectly crazy! He is flopping and floundering about like a fish on dry land—staggering in the dark—trying to do something, but can't come it—very much in the condition of the "Frog in the bottom of the spring." "I was so cold that he could not sing, croak, or utter a single sound, except a low, low, low, and pitched—but could not jump."

—The Cincinnati Enquirer says—  
"Give the people gold dollars, and they will take good care to stop the circulation of rag dollars. This is very true; but Congress don't dare let the people handle such nice things as gold dollars. It would cut down the profits of bankers and counterfeiters too much. Wise and excellent Congress!"

—The following are pretty good toasts, delivered on the Fourth at Springfield, Massachusetts: "The Ladies.—The Aristocrats of the Republic: They are unwilling that any man should be free, and they won't believe that all men are equal." "Gen. Scott.—An unbeliever in St. Paul's doctrine of forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth to those which are before."

GAMING.—One of the Massachusetts courts has decided that game cocks are not "implements of gaming," and cannot be legally destroyed as such. So say all our exchanges. Good. We always considered ourselves safe from that charge, and now we have the law at our back. Who wants to bet on the election!

If it is true, that the Indiana volunteers have "upwards of five hundred officers," as asserted by the Coon paper at New Albany, and endorsed by the Christian Journal here, there must be a majority of whigs there, especially among the officers. Bah! THE GAME.—The N. Y. Express says—  
"The Whigs, just now, ought to have no candidate for the Presidency; their business is to rescue the country from difficulty and threaten bankruptcy." Look out for them!

### War! War!

WATCH OLD FATHER TIME. Our table literally groans under almanacs for 1847, and prospectuses for them. Among those which stand most prominent, are the Western Farmer's and Gardener's, by Wm. Sheets & Co. This is bound, we think, to be one of the most valuable to the farmer and gardener, it being edited by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The Philosophical and Physiological Almanac, by L. N. Fowler, M. D., New York. The beautiful pictures in this, will be sure to make it go, leaving out of view the excellent matter illustrative. And then our old friend ROSSER, of Lafayette, who desires sometimes to be stuck up "in a conspicuous place," is out with a "tremendous excitement with the Lascivious and Mexican," and wants "one thousand men, armed and equipped, as the law directs, with a fat bit or a lean dime, and a determination to fortify himself with one of his Western Dutch English Almanacs for 1847, warranted to protect against all foreign invasion of English, Turk or Savage." Buy every almanac you can get hold of, say we, and fly and bind them. Some hundred years hence you may want to know what the whigs called themselves in different years; and they may be of value to the future historian who feels disposed to trace their nomenclature to its foundation, T—stop!

ENERGY AND REFINEMENT IN WOMAN.—This is the subject of a sermon preached before the pupils and teachers of St. Mary's Seminary, Indianapolis, on the 31st of May, 1846, by the Rev. A. WILKIN, D. D., President of the Indiana University. The discourse is as interesting as it is excellent, and should be read by every woman, old and young, in this community. It may be obtained at the bookstores.

### Hurra For Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER BABY.—It is reported, and we believe truly, that a "young 'un" was found on the steps of one of our most respectable citizens, one day last week. Still improving! The "Lard Lamp" scene is cast in the shade, now! What a precious set have we among us!

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Phila. Ledger thinks that Congress have done wisely in receding to Virginia all that portion of the District of Columbia originally ceded by that State, as part of the "ten miles square." It contains about thirty or thirty-five square miles, or about one third of the District. Being separated from the other portion by the Potomac, it was perfectly useless to the seat of Government, and participated in none of its benefits. It was too remote from the capital for public buildings, or boarding-houses and hotels, and therefore received nothing of the sums which strangers, and officers of the government, both visitant and resident, continually pour into Washington and Georgetown. It received, in common with the rest of the District, the legislative protection of Congress. But practically, this amounted to little, excepting an occasional appropriation from the national treasury, to pay the debts of the District. It is now restored to Virginia, and will participate in the benefits, whatever they may be, if any, which the Government of the State can confer upon all its citizens.

MEX OF THE REVOLUTION.—Gen. Green in his despatches, after the battle of Eatwau, says—  
"Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born!" Judge Johnson, in his life of Green says—  
"posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eatwau, were galled by their cartouch boxes, while a fold or a rag was left of some protected the shoulder from sustaining the same injury from the musket." Gen. Green says in his letters to the Secretary of War: "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most anxious anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world."

ROMANTIC.—The Texas Register states that Miss Parker, who was captured at her father's fort, on the Nacavito, ten or twelve years ago, has married an Indian chief, and is so wedded to the Indian mode of life, that she is unwilling to return to her white kindred. The commissioners made every effort in their power to reclaim her, but she would not listen to their kind offers, but fled with her husband to the prairies. Even if she should be restored to her kindred, she would probably be a poor thing, from the opportunity, and flee away to the wilds of Northern Texas.

ROBBING THE ORPHAN.—An old friend of ours, says the Ohio Press, who is a guardian for some orphan children from New York, had a fifty dollar note sent him, for one of them, being about one half of what was left the child by one of its parents. In a few days after he received it, he heard that the bank was broken; and sure enough, upon coming to the city, he found by inquiry that it was worth just forty-five cents on the dollar. Here is an orphan child literally robbed of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, which goes into the pockets of the owners of the bank!

—The Cincinnati Herald parallels the lawyer and the soldier: thus: The transition from the lawyer to the soldier is easy. One engages in a foreign war; the other, in civil. The soldier fights with the sword; the lawyer with the tongue, which is said in the scriptures to be a double-edged sword, and is the instrument of both to stir strife. Both fight for pay, both live on the misadventures of their fellow-men, and the victories of both are apt to cost more than they come to.

—The race-horse Fashion has run twenty-one races, and has won twenty, twenty-two. The gross aggregate of the stakes and purses she has won, amounts to the enormous sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars! She has started or walked over twenty-six times and lost two races, and is at this moment in as fine health and sound in all respects as at four years old. She is a prodigy, indeed.

So says the "Spirit." By the way, P. when you find that "scarlet letter"!

A YANKEE GUINNESS.—A Yankee connected with the Eastern Railroad gossiped on Monday morning, the 6th inst., before any count or estimate was made, that 8,000 persons passed in and out of Boston over that road; on counting, it was ascertained that there were just 5,600, about 5,000 into Boston, against 8,000 out of the city.

We set that down to Billy V.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, speaking of the Tariff debate, says: "The speeches of Mr. Owen and Mr. Winthrop have been the most eloquent, profound and instructive of all that have been delivered; the former for free trade, and the latter for protection."

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A son of Col. Benton, at Brownstown, Ia., was killed a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion with whom he was out hunting. The entire charge passed through his neck, causing instant death.

MAINE.—The Democratic State Convention for Maine has nominated on the first ballot Hon. John W. Davis, of Fryeburg, as the candidate for Governor. The convention was the largest ever held in that State.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### General Robert Hanna.

It appears to me strange, that the people of Marion county should place Gen. Robert Hanna in the situation of a political candidate, after being so long informed of the political inconsistencies that have marked his career since his residence here. Gen. Hanna is a kind friend and good neighbor, and I have nothing to say against him personally; but I appeal to both Democrats and Whigs whether he is a man that can be politically trusted. Whether he did not, two occasions, at least, betray the confidence of hundreds of the people of Marion county, in violating pledges in reference to the election of Noah Noble to the United States Senate.

It so happened, that on two occasions, when Noah Noble was a candidate for United States Senator, Gen. Hanna, by the aid of Democratic votes, had succeeded in being elected to the Legislature, on both of which occasions he led hundreds to believe that he would vote for Noah Noble. The friends of Gov. Noble have always attributed his defeats mainly to the exertions of Gen. Hanna, not that he ever possessed any extraordinary influence in the Legislature, but in consequence of his being the Representative of the same county in which Gov. Noble resided, and professing to belong to the same political party.

It is true that Gen. Hanna was mainly elected by the Whigs in 1840; but what was his course after his election! He served one session, and then became a candidate for the important appointment in the hands of the President, for Indiana. His first great push was for the Post Office. Douglas Maguire, A. W. Russell, Dr. Motherhead, Samuel Henderson, and many others, were told to stand back. I am a State Senator, said Gen. Hanna, and must be provided for. His course here, he said, he would induce Capt. Hanna to resign, with the understanding that he, Gen. Hanna, could be appointed. He, however, failed in this, but made an arrangement with Joseph M. Moore, that enabled one to be Postmaster, and the other Marshal of the State. This created a vacancy, which resulted in the election of Mr. West, a Democrat, whose vote made a Democratic U. S. Senator. After the death of Gen. Harrison, Hanna became a flaming Tyler man, approved of his veto of the United States Bank, went in for the annexation of Texas, and Tyler for the Presidency; distributed the Life of Tyler very liberally, and presented one to the State Library. This episode he said to the Whigs, you know last year that the Democratic ticket succeeded by one hundred majority; put my name at the head of your list, and my influence with the Democrats will carry the whole ticket; you know, gentlemen, that nearly every Democrat in the county, in 1838, with a view of defeating Noah Noble for Senator, voted for me, and many of them did it again. I have been very liberal to Democrats, you know, and many of them think I am as good a Democrat as any of them. That I was a good Tyler man when the Whigs called him a traitor,—that I was not an old school Whig, but only a Harrison man, the old General and myself being cronies under the territorial government, besides the fact that I made the constitution, and many will vote for me on that account. And about the time that the Mexican war came on, he also told them: Now, says he, I am sixty years old; I am too old to be either an officer or a private; but being an original Tyler-Annexation man, I will play the hero; I will write to Gen. Lowe that my physical and mental energies are not impaired, and that I will participate in the benefits, whatever they may be, if any, which the Government of the State can confer upon all its citizens.

That it may not be considered that I have done injustice to the political character of Gen. Hanna, I herewith append the opinion of S. V. H. from the Editor of the Indiana Journal, in 1838.—Mr. Noel now being a Whig candidate for Representative.

A WHIG, BUT NO HANNA MAN.

From the Indiana Journal, July 28, 1838. Now for the General in regard to his political course. Finding him dodging about on all important political subjects, sometimes voting with the whigs and sometimes against them, he decided that his course had become so inconsistent as to be a termite. To prove that it has it may be necessary to revert to the time when Jackson first came into office. Gen. H. supported Mr. Adams; he was in the land office at this place and did in his power to re-act against him. He denied that he ever saw him, but his celebrated letter to his brother-in-law in which he virtually approved of his removal. It was so contrary to his general character, that no one gave him credit for sincerity; he was a man of no name, and he was rejected. He was out of an office worth \$2000 per annum. All saw at once it was his object, and that he was anxious to gain admittance into the Jackson party, that he might obtain a party, and both parties look upon him as a traitor. He was not, however, admitted into the party, and both parties look upon him as a traitor. He was not, however, admitted into the party, and both parties look upon him as a traitor. He was not, however, admitted into the party, and both parties look upon him as a traitor.

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